TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1890.

London Offices of THE BUN, All communications should be addressed to FRANK R. WHITE 480 Strand London W.C.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, teamed to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock,

A Recipe for Presidents.

The Hon. BENJAMIN HABRISON is not a great man, even in the estimation of his partial friends. No one, not even the most grateful Postmaster in Indiana, or the most anxious candidate for the Jeriche Consulate, has yet formulated the phrase, "Washing-TON, LINCOLN, and BEN HARBISON."

And yet Gen. Hannison might have figured with Washington and Lincoln in history so far as it is written by Mugwump neglected to follow up the professions of interest in civil service reform contained in as much of a partisan, just as practical a politician, just as much of a worker and prophets; and a little judicious; y distributed cant would have won for Gen. HARRISON a rich return from that quarter.

Stolid and unimpressionable as Gen. HAR-BISON is, there is a devotion which can translate stolidity into tranquil seif-reliance, and crown the thickest skull with a halo.

Obstinate and suspicious as Gen. HAR-RISON is, there is a blind sort of worship which discovers in petty obstinacy the highest moral courage, and giorifles the meanest sort of personal and political jealousy into the disinterested vigilance of pure and lofty patriotism.

Commonplace and uninspiring as are the outgivings of Gen. HARRISON's mind, there is an idolatrous appreciation which would always receive them as the wisdom of a political genius of the first order.

Greedy and unsensitive as Gen. HARRISON Bas shown himself to be in the private use he has made of his public office, there is a faith that asks no questions so long as it is fed with words from the dictionary or the cyclopedia, arranged in phrases.

In Gen. HARRISON'S character, as it is now pretty accurately understood by impartial observers, there was the making of a Mugwump demigod or prophet. It is his own fault that he has not been stuffed and set up in the gallery of fame alongside of the real Washington and the real Lincoln. The process would have cost him nothing. The result might have flattered his vanity while it added to the gayety of nations.

The Essentials.

The Democrats of the First Congress district of Nebraska have set an example to the Democrats of other districts and other States by adopting a platform which sharply defines the great issue. They say:

"We reaffirm our faith in Democratic principles, and invite to our standard all who believe in free citizenship, just laws, and economical government. "We arraign the Republican party for its failure to fulfil its pledges solemnly made to the people, its reck-less extravagance for the past two years, its tyran-

pical rules, and its unblushing efforts to retain suprem ney by frand and force." The Nebraska platform proceeds to details. but the whole issue is in the paragraphs which we have quoted. They make a sufficient platform. The issue is there. It is a platform on which the Democracy can retives this year, and can elect a Democratic

President two years hence. In every part of the Union signs are visito stand together upon a platform very

And that means another glorious Democratic victory like those of 1874 and 1882.

A Subject for Meditation.

An appropriate subject for solemn meditation is the killing of KEMMLER, which is appointed to take place at Auburn prison durfor the present week perhaps to-morrow.

The plan is that the horrible deed shall be done either in the gray of the morning or late at night, and the doomed victim is described as becoming more and more prostrated with fright as the day approaches. His terror is so great that a more vigilant watch than ever is kept over him, lest he should be his own executioner, and thus spoil the scientific experiment which is to be made in his judicial murder. The prison keepers are in some doubt also as to whether he will not be broken down completely when he is strapped to Brown's death chair, and thus make the job of killing him all the more repulsive; but they will probably brace him up for the ordeal with stimulants, though, however feebla the spark of vitality remaining to him, it must be quenched by the electric current, as his

Bentence directs. The death chamber, as it is denominated by the reporters, is situated in the basement of the prison, and, always gloomy, will be especially dismal at the gray hour when the slaughter is accomplished. No matter how place and views the death chair and the connecting wires, he will not be able to escape from his slayers or to offer them any resistance. He will be a captive, securely bound hand and foot, and it will be easy to force him into the chair and strap him to it, so that the electrician can connect the wire with his head, arrange the sponge for preventing burning, and perfect the electric circuit. After all this is done the lever will be turned by Warden DURSTON

and KEMMLER will be killed. The process may not seem to be humane, though it was devised by philanthropists in the interests of humanity; but it is impossible to kill a man humanely. It is a brutal plece of business in whatever way the dead is committed, and of course is all the more so when it is done after cold premeditation and upon a bound captive. Whether the particular method by electricity more merelful than the old method of hanging is very doubtful. A dog might be killed by the electric current without exciting its terror, but to a man who knows what is going on the moments | reference to this subject, says: "Now, it of preparation will seem a horrible eternity. His mental tortures will be indescribable. and all the greater because of the mystery of the agent and the scientific character of the method.

A more merciful way would be to kill him by the aid of chemistry, so that in sleep, perhaps, he might pass into the unknown with pleasant dreams. But Mr. GERRY's Commission of philanthropists found that conduct already mentioned. Experience chemists and physicians would not go into under the last bankruptoy law, however, the killing business, even if it were cutha- showed that the proceedings in invol-Basis. As compared with electricity, execu- untary bankruptcy were frequently insti-

tion by the Spanish garrote may be more merciful. The guillotine is certainly better, for it is an unerring and nearly automatic machine which cuts the victim's head off in the twinkling of an eye; yet in France, where it is employed, the guillotine is seldom brought into requisition, however large the number of condemnations to death. Outside of England, the European prejudice against capital punishment is pervasive. Beheading with the axe in the hands of a headsman is also a sure way of killing, and it is not painful, except in the expectation, if the executioner is expert at the business. Hanging, too, it is said, does not inflict tor-

ture on the victim. Yet if society is to go on killing men as a punishment, on the theory that the death penalty terrifles evildoers and thus saves the lives of the innocent, the most terrible way of killing would seem to be the one to choose, without regard to the sensibilities of the executed. Formerly it was deemed advisable on this account to mutilate the dead body and bury it at the cross roads, with a stick thrust through as pens. He missed that opportunity when he | a warning; but the plan did not work and the practice was discontinued. The horror excited seemed to breed a morbid tendency his inaugural address with similarly and to horrible crime. Under our new execution equally inexpensive declarations from law the body of the victim of electricity is time to time. It would not have been to be dissected by the doctors in order necessary for the President to alter to terrify the wicked; but if drawmethods or his practice in the ing and quartering and burying at the slightest degree. He might have been just cross roads did not accomplish that result, what reason is there to suppose that dissection will do any better? If hanging has wirepuller for the renomination as he is at | not prevented this country from holding the present. Words rather than deeds are what awful distinction of being one of the most the Mugwump appetite craves from its remarkable among civilized nations for the frequency of the crime of murder, how can we expect that electrical executions will improve our reputation in that regard?

Therefore meditation over the subject of the killing to take place at Auburn might properly be directed to the questions whether killing as a public pursuit is worth while; whether it is right for Christians to require a public official like Warden DURS-TON to siay a man in cold blood; whether society can look on while the deed is accomplished without suffering serious moral injury, and, finally, whether the experience of civilization indicates that the crime of murder is prevented by resorting to savage methods for its punishment.

A Religious Census.

According to statistics presented by the Independent, the membership of the Christian churches of this country now aggregates 21,757,171, and the gain since last year has been 1,089,853. Of the increase about three fifths was among the Protestants and twofifths among the Roman Catholics. More than two-thirds of the Protestant gain was made by the Baptists and Methodists alone, or 475,061 out of 668,108.

The great religious communions of this country are, therefore, the Catholic, the Methodist, and the Baptist, and they stand numerically in the order in which they are named. Together they include more than four-fifths of the Christian believers of the Union, the remaining one-fifth being divided among fifteen sects or denominations, with their various branches. The Roman Catholies are nearly equal in numbers to the Baptists and Methodists combined, having a population of 8,277,039, as against 9,272,531, made up of 4,980,249 Methodists and 4,292,291 Baptists. The ratio of increase among the three was also about the same for the year, or something over five in the hundred.

The Independent explains that the Roman Catholic census includes the whole Catholic population, while the Protestant enumeration gives only the actual communicants. Hence, if all these belonging to the families of the Baptists and Methodists were likewise counted, the numerical strength of each of the three great communions might be about the same. Doubling the number of the other gain the control of the House of Representa- Protestant membership on the same principle, we find that those in the Presbyterian denomination and under its influence are less than one-fourteenth of the religious population. ble that Democrats of all shades of opinion | Protestant and Catholic, and the Episcoconcerning the non-essentials are preparing palians are reduced to a very small fraction, does not save them from cruel extertion and or less than three per cent., though in reality

probably much greater. But the most striking fact about this census is that it counts less than one in three of the population in the churches. Even if we make a very liberal allowance for those not enumerated among Protestant communicants, but who attend Protestant worship, and also include the Jews, there remain at least fifteen millions of the population altogether who are without religion, who are pagans, agnostics, unbelievers, scoffers, infidels, and atheists. If we included all who reject faith or are indifferent to it, though they keep up a nominal and outward conformity, the total would be vastly greater.

This country, therefore, is a great mis slonary field for the propagation of Christianity. Here in New York half the people are outside of the churches every Sunday.

Bankruptcy and the Collection of Debts. We have criticised the TOBBEY Bankruptcy bill on the ground that it seems largely designed to establish a uniform system for the collection of debts through the agency of the Federal courts instead of being restricted in its operation to the cases of hopelessly insolvent debtors who are willing to turn over all their property in good faith to the payment of their creditors.

This objection to the bill has been met, not by any denial that it is well founded, but by great KEMMLER's terror as he enters the arguments in favor of legislation by Congress which will enable creditors to pursue their debtors in the courts of the United States, and thus facilitate merchants in the collection of their claims.

The Tonney bill provides for voluntary bankruptey and involuntary bankruptey. With the provisions relating to voluntary bankruptcy we have no fault to find; but we think that the ease with which the bill would enable a creditor to have his debtor adjudicated a bankrupt, against his will, affords a valid and strong reason why the provisions relating to involuntary bankruptcy should be rejected by the Senate. Proceedings unthese provisions may be instituted against a debtor who has suspended payment and not resumed for fifteen days, or who has neglected to pay an open account for sixty days after written demand for payment thereof, or who has dealt in options while insolvent, or who has concealed himself to avoid the service of civil process, or who departs or is absent with intent to defraud his creditors. Mr. G. WALDO SMITH, a wholesale grocer in this city, writing us in appears to me that if creditors have any rights that the law should be bound to respect, whenever their debtor has committed any of the above acts the time for short and decisive action has come." Our correspondent might be right if the effort to put debtors into involuntary bankruptcy were confined to cases in which they had really been guilty of any of the acts of mis-

tuted upon the slightest possible foundation. Many merchants, in order speedily to collect debta due them, were willing to charge their debtors with intent to defraud when no such Intent existed; and there was more than one firm of lawyers in New York who built up a large business by reason of their reputation in the mercantile community for unscrupulousness in availing themselves of the

bankruptcy law for the collection of debts. What we object to is not legislation the purpose of which is to apply the property of really insolvent persons to the payment of their debts, but legislation which is likely to be perverted to the purpose of making people bankrupt who are not insolvent in fact, and who would be able to pay their debts in full if not harassed by such proceedings as the Torrest Bankruptcy bill would permit. It should be borne to mind that Congress is empowered under the Constitution, not pass a general law to facilitate merchants in the collection of their claims, but "to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcles throughout the United States." In exercising the power thus conferred, Congress may appropriately provide for the relief of all honest merchants who are actually insolvent and who are willing to apply what property they have to the payment of their debts; but it is not a part of the province of Congress to facilitate the collection of debta by enabling creditors to exact prompt payment under the terrors of what is called involuntary bankruptcy.

The Geological Survey.

Major PoweLL's anomalous and expensive establishment came before the House of Representatives last week in the course of the discussion of the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The true character of this latest development of paternalism was exhibited in the witty speech by Mr. CUMMINGS, which we copy in another column.

In eleven years the annual appropriation for the survey of the public lands has grown from \$5,000 to \$600,000.

Eleven years more at the present rate of increase, and the scientific operations carried on by Major Powell will be costing the country seventy-two millions of dollars annually. We regard the Major as capable of expending that amount of money if he has the chance.

It was high time that somebody should tell the plain truth about the so-called bureau conducted by Powell under no authority derived from specific law, but on the strength of ever-increasing appropriations granted by indulgent legislators.

The topographical-geographical survey is now prosecuted by Major Powell in the alleged interest of the irrigation of the Government's arid lands. It is irrigation ine d! The supply pipes run directly to the United States Treasury, and by the time the great map is completed the Treasury will be the aridest spot on the face of the continent.

The accuracy of the cablegram dated Mecca. Aug. 8," announcing that 500 people died there on Sunday of cholera, is open to question. Except in the cholera season the world would doubtless be glad to have closer fraternal and business relations with Mecca, but up to date the telegraph and long-distance telephone have not won their way into the sacred city; and even if carrier pigeons flew over the mountains to the coast it would be some days before the news they brought could reach a telegraph office.

There is no doubt, however, that this rear's

pilgrims to Mecca are having a woful time of it. They are not only dying of the plague by hundreds in Arabia, but when they try to go home they are turned back by the punicstricken countries around the infected region; and it is not unlikely that more of them will fall victims to want than to the plague.

Dr. Snotter Hungmonde, who, a while ago was seized and ejected from Mecca after he had lived there a year in disguise, tells stories of the ill-u-age to which the pilgrims are subjected in Mecca which make it evident that in their hour of distress they will not receive succor from the avaricious people who live upon the money these annual visits bring them. The pilgrims are an unfailing source of large income to the local shelks, but even this fact sometimes insult. HURGRONJE tells of carana antoring Macoa "surrounded street boys and donkey drivers uttering insulting and mocking cries, accompanied by deri-sive gestures." The large decrease in the number of pilgrims to Mecca shows that the citizens are destroying their trade, and this year's plague will doubtless tend still further to diminish the popularity of the pilgrimage.

The Hon, W. G. Cochnan, Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, included this cheerful hope in an address of thanks to that body on the last day of the extra session last week:

we shall never meet again, when the Legislature of lilinois is assembled in a place that is more bright and geniul, perhaps, than this is, we will all have an oppor unity to clasp hands on the golden shore."

Evidently Springfield, Illinois, is a very bright and genial place, and perhaps the Illiuols Legislature is not likely to meet in any better place.

Though the geographers are very busy making new maps of Africa, these maps, from a scientific point of view, are very unsatisfac tory. Twenty steamboats ply on the Congo but there are many errors in the maps of the river, for the latitude and longitude of only a few points along the banks have been deter mined. The scientific expedition that the Belgium Government has sent to the Congo will give particular attention to observations for ongitude and latitude, and thus lay the foundation for more accurate maps of the country. The fact that in East Africa, between the great lakes and the sea, there are differences of ten to fifteen miles in longitudes, as determined by various travellers, shows how very unsatisfactory are the materials from the Dark Continent with which mapmakers are denling.

We observe that the issue over the personal character of Mr. DELAMATER, Republi can candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is being carried on after the manner of the French and Germans at the battle before Sedan, ween each army fought facing their own capital. The Republican organ, the Philadelphia Press, is daily seeing some ammunition taken from its columns hurled at DELAMATER by the mugwamp Democrat, the Record, and Philadelphia's old-fashioned Democrat, the Times, declares that DELAMATER is a gentle man and a thoroughly reputable candidate. On the main question, though, each of these journ als apnears to be in its proper place.

As a summer resort Omaha is unequalled.

Bo is Shool.

Considering that from Texas lately came the most compact and harmonious variation of the CLEVELAND ticket-" CLEVELAND and Hood"-this later lone and spirited line from our esteemed contemporary, the Gaireston Daily News, seems highly suggestive: "In Hood signs vinces." If Col. Hood has grown to be the man for the

first place, who is the Texan's choice for Vice-

President on the ticket of Hood and Hinvingibility? No Mugwump need apply. In the Senate yesterday Mr. PLUMB and Mr. TELLER announced their refusal to be gagged. in the House the Hon. THOMAS BEACKETT REED was praised and denounced. The Iowa HENDERSON delivered an enlogium of Mr. REED so warm and sweet that if the

Speaker had been in the chair he must have

blushed redder than the nose of GAMBRINUS.

THE CHEROKER STRIP.

Uncle Sam's Would-be Elvals for Its Pos-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4. - The Cherokees are going through an experience which may have an influence on the pending negotiations for their surplus lands, and which certainty will open their eyes to the wide difference between dealings with the Government of the United States and dealing with a few individuals. Treasurer Ross of the Cherokee Nation, notified Chief Mayes on the 1st of August that the rent due a month before from the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association had not been paid, and that the explanation given by these lessees was a shortage in their funds.

The cattle syndicate is the one which last year came forward with a magnificent proposal for a fifteen years' lease of the Cherokee Outlet in order to thwart the Government's proposal to purchase these lands. It had occupied the Outlet with its cattle for a period of five years at a rent of \$100,000 a year; but when a renewal was due it found it must pay much more, and accordingly offered \$150,000 per annum for another term of five years. The Cherokees insisted upon \$200,000, and after many protests the syndicate increased its offer to \$175,000. When that was refused it in-timated that it would transfer its cattle to Texas or elsewhere, upon cheaper lands. As Chief Mayos did not weaken under this threat the Live Stock Association agreed to pay \$200,000 a year, in semi-annual installments, on Jan. 1 and July 1.

In due time a Government Commission appeared at Tablequah with an authorized offer to buy the entire Outlet west of the Arkansas for the uniform price of \$1.25 per acre. The area of this Outlet is 6,574,486 acres. But of that amount the Government, under its agreement with the Cherokees, has already assigned 551.732 acres to various small tribes which it has settled thereon. The balance is about 6.022,754 acres. At the price offered per acre this would yield \$7,528,443. The Government has already paid for the assigned lands more than their appraised value, and should this excess be deducted the balance would be \$7.113.847. At five per cent, which the Government has expressed its willingness to allow, the annual income on the former sum would be no less than \$376.422, and on the sum

ernment has expressed its willingness to allow, the annual income on the former sum would be no less than \$376.422, and on the sum reached by deducting excessive payments already made it would be \$355.692.

This was the liberal offer of the Government for land which the Cherokees had long been leasing for \$100,000 per year, and which, in anticlitation of some auch offer, after much nargeling, they had just been able to lease again for \$200,000 a year. The Government, it will be seen, offered them an income 75 per cent, greater than this lately increased rental. Besides, the Live Stock Association did not have that consent of the Government which was necessary to make its possession lawlu, and which, of course, would not have been given, as the Government had other plans.

A few days after the arrival of the Commission at Tablequab there appeared in the Islands, and the series of the Government by Chief Mayes, dated on the day after their arrival, that he had received an offer from the cattle syndicate so a differn years lease of the Outlet, was to include the present lease at \$200,000 per year, \$450,000 per year for the last five years. These absurd promises for the future appeared to have the immediate effect which the cattle availante desired for the next five years, and \$200,000 per year for the last five years, and \$200,000 per year for the last five years, and \$200,000 per year for the last five years, and \$200,000 per year for the first five years, and \$200,000 per year for the first five years, and \$200,000 per year for the first five years, and the Commission and the graphened to have the immediate effect which the cattle availante desired for the negotiations made no beautway and the Commission and the graphened to have the immediate effect which the cattle availante desired for the negotiations made no beautway and the Commission and the graphened for promises for the first years of the graphened for the statement of Treasurer Ross, it made three of the scandard payment of the state free years and the

dered by the Government to remove its cattle from these lands before the 1st of October. Since it has lately complained of bad grazing and of losses the Cherchees will probably be somewhat anxious about getting the full rent up to that time.

The Story of a Bess

From the Philiadelphia Record. When Arthur P. Gorman came to the Senate, on the day Gardeld came to the White House, now nine years ago, it was thought that he never would be able to fill the seat of his predecessor, William Pinkner Whyte He was regarded as a mere machine boss, accidentally thrown into this high place, from which he would fail by gravitation, if not by giddiness. No one would have believed that in nine years he would be the parliamentary leader of the Democrats in both the Senate and the House, unanimously selected by that taoit con-sent which is more significant than a ballon.

Yet now everybedy begins to see that Gorman is more to his party than Whyte could ever have been. His parliamentary services in the Senate have made him admittedly the foremost parliamentary leader of his party. He is the Samuel J. Raudall of the Senate Committee on Appropriations - the honest critic of all Gov ernment expenditures, the fee of all tobs and steals t say bothing of the good work he has done in a dozen other directions in committee and on the floor.

The Condition of Gen, Spinner, From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicia. It will bring deep sorrow to thousands in the Mehawk

valley and his friends everywhere, that Gen. Spinner. dictating a letter from Pablo Beach, Fla. July 20, save to a friend in Lewis county. "My condition is deploy able; pain intense and constant. I cannot see to write, and have only to wait for the end, which I hope is not far off."

A Tremendous Currant Bush.

From the Foston Journal.
Ferhaps the most wonderful current bush ever seen is owned by it. Lonnen of Marville, N. J. He found the such growing wild in the woods brought it home and planted it by the side of the house. The bush has grown up the side of the building to a height of about twenty feet, and is about seven feet wide, bearing curanta as large as an ordinary cherry.

Brother Blaine Had Heard of the Cottage. Prom the Pittsburga Dispatch.

PRILABELPHIA, Aug. 1 - Secretary of State Blaine arived in this city at 5:50, on route to Cape May.

"I'm just taking a little pleasure trip," he said. "You see I have heard so much about Cape May's attractions and the beauty of the Fresident's cottage that I could not resist the temptation to visit it when I received an invitation from the President" They Miss Handall New. From the Lynchburg News.

But where is the Democrat, North or South, who does not now miss the statement arm that dealt the death blow to the Force bill of twenty years ago? What would the friends of constitutional government and State rights not give for his presence now in the

Tied to the Whipping Post, From the Washington Post. Custom reservas but one legitimate territory Percueut of Tex Sur.

All Together Everywhere,

From the Hichmond State. The Democrate of the Rinnmond Congress district must not only got together, but they must get together and pull together without delay.

A Meally Brilliant Flash of Stience. From the Washington Peet. Mn Oleveland's stience for the past few weeks has

been positively obase.

A UNION THAT DOESN'T STRIKE,

Convention of the Carment Workers to Consider Its Special Objects ROCHESTER, Aug 4. - This afternoon the fifth annual Convention of the garment workers of the United States and Canada opened in this city, with James Hughes of Chicago, District Master Workman, in the Chair, and Walter K. Westbrook of New York performing the duties of General Secretary. Delegates were present from all the large clothing centres of the country. Since the last Convention was held. at St. Louis, the membership has increased

at St. Louis, the membership has increased from 3.800 to 16,000. The tailors have been admitted during the past year. It is exiculated that there are 150,000 tailors in the United Stetes. In New York city alone there are 50,000, James A. Wrighted Philadelphis, General Organizer, Informed a reporter this morning that the organization in the five years of its existence had never orceved a strike.

It may seem strange, he said, To the public for a labor organization to succeed without strikes, but that is what we have done. We use knowledge as our basis of operations. Our second object is to regulate the apprentice system. We hold that one boy to everyten skilled men is the role we should adopt. The third object of our unive is to get just compensation for all branches of the trade. We claim that every person should receive enough nay for his tabor so that he can lay by some for his old age, also that he can lay by some for his old age, also that he can lay by some for his old age, also that we seem has also a doctrine of this union.

of this union.

A telegram was received from T. V. Powderly as follows: "Sorry, but cannot make it this time, May your Convention be the best you ever had and the forerunner of success for the future."

A CRIPPLED YOUNG LIFE SAVER. Arthur Finch Rescues a Little New Yorker from Lackawagen Creek.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay is trying to obtain a medal from the Federal Govern-ment for a heroic youngster of Lackawaxen. Pike county, Pennsylvania, who on Sunday, July 27, rescued Edwin Levy, a six-year-old New York boy, from drowning in the Delaware River. The little boy and his parents were at the Delaware House, on the bank of the river. At 8 P. M. he went down to play on a nontoon bridge which runs across the mouth of Lackawaren Creek and fell into the water. Miss lielle Metzger, his aunt, a young woman of 21, heard his cries and jumped in to save him, but she sank almost immediately and was drowned. Arthur Fluch, a fourteen-year-old crippie employed at the hotel, started from there on the run, fell and rolled down the steep bank, but picked himself up again, and plunged into the creek. He managed to keep the bot's head above water until a boat was brought to the spot, when both were taken out. Edwin soon recovered, but young Fluch lainted, and it was a long time before he was brought to his senses. Miss Matzger's body was recovered an hour later. Mr. Linisay obtained affidavits from several of the guests who saw the rescue, and these he will send to the Secretary of the Treasury. New York boy, from drowning in the Delaware

200 DEEP TO FORD.

Lieut.-Gov. Jones Has a Narrow Escape from Drowning.

BINGHAMTON, Aug. 4.-Lieut.-Gov. Jones had a narrow escape from drowning this afternoon. While driving near a place called Hooper, about six miles from this city, he decided to drive through a creek instead of across a bridge, for the purpose of permitting his borse to drink. The current was quite strong and the water deeper than the Lieutenant-covernor thought, and soon after entering the creek the cound binself completely submerged. It was only aller a long and vigorous strugg that he succeeded in reaching shallow water.

How Menendez Blod.

From the Fundam Sign and Berold.

La Libertan, Salv., July 18.—Various rumors have circulated as to how blonendex actually met with his death—prosele add, an attack of apolicky, heart disease, and the belief that he was shot are among the many theories.

I am inclined to give credence to the supposition that he must have partaket, of a prepared dish or have drank from a poisoned geblot during the banguet, and, putting together the circumstantial facts of the case, the theory of his having been dosed makes a pretty good case. After the banguet been desed makes a pretty good case. After the banguet been desed makes a pretty model asse, the theory of his having been dosed makes a pretty good case. After the banguet been desed makes a pretty good case. After the banguet been developed took part in the bath but remained a very short time. Suddenly he compissioned a very short time, suddenly he compission but he only succeeded in reaching a narrow covered way between the two rooms, and there he encountered the myrmidons of friets, who had already attacked and killed several of the guard of honor and imprisened the Ministers.

On being confronted by them, a terrible suspiction must have crossed the mind of the unfortunate President, that his sudden fallsposition was due to his having imbibed noisen; and he immediately bared his heart, saying:

Despatch me, traitors, assassing:

No evidence is fortheoming at this juncture to show that he received a y blow or was subject to violence of any sort, but renortsays that the President suddenly fell to the ground and expired immediately. From the Panama Star and Herals.

Trades Unione and the Fair.

exposed to the vicissitudes of the cattle business against the solid sum of \$7.11.841. at 5 per cent, interest, with the whole United States Treasury to guarantee it.

After this experience the Cherokees cught to be in a more suitable frame of mind to consider the liberal proposition of the Government. The syndicate has already been ordered by the Government to remove its cattle from these lands before the list of Government which is the consideration of the fine and in it he scored those labor unions which understands. most of the time, and in it he scored those latter unions which undertook to destrive men of the right to seek employment wherever they could find it. He dwelf on this point at length, and insisted that the resolution under consideration was ridiculous buncombe. In this the committee agreed with him, but they did not give formal expression to their sentiments, as the floures went into seasion. Mr. Mooney, however, undertook to amend the enabling act in good faith, and introduced a section, to be known as section 5%, which provides:

That the authorities having the charge and manage.

That the authorities having the charge and management of the World's Gournitan Exposition, and all persons in Jointel under them engaged in the work of building, constructing, and excavaling, shall in all cases of giving employment to laborary medianics, and artisans in said employment give preference for place and position in such employment to union man in good standing in their respective societies.

What will become of this nobody knows.

A Whimsienl Frenchman's Burial.

Prom the Panama Star and Herald.

Panas, July 14.—A worthy dition of the republic of leiters has been interred at Dole, in the Jura. According to his written request, he was put in his coffin ready drossed for reawakening. Under his head was placed a French edition of Horace, at his feet a copy of Mitton, in his right hand a Greek Testament, in his left hand an Elsevirian edition of Horace, while under his back hay an English edition of the same latin poet. The collin was painted green—symbolical of hope. On his tombstone be had engraved in advance:

"He that you seek lives till."

The funeral cortige, details drawn up by himself, was limited to his six most intimate friends and co-admirers of Horace. During the lowering of the coffin into the grave they sang a stanka from an indicated ode. The funeral celenomy over, the friends remained to the residence of the deceased a sister, who had been ordered to serve a Lucultian support, after which other indicated surgars from an ode. Prom the Panama Star and Herald.

the rostocree to serve a Luculian supper, after which other indicated stanzas from an ode were sung. It was furthermore stipulated by the injunctions that when his friends had become "slightly heady" and all the formalities had been executed, they were at once, and forever, to forget the defenct.

Exhibition Bathers

From the Palladeiphia Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 24.—The number of exhibition bathers who hang their clothes on a hickory limb but don't go near the water is daily on the increase, and during a walk along the beach one can readily pick out hundreds of young girls and even mature dames, arrayed in the most attractive and costly bathing robes who don't even wet their damity feet in the surf, but prefer to naviv tip in groups along the stract or gracefully reclame on the warm sands.

They, as a rule, wear collars and ouffs, jaunty little cans, neat stippers, and are invariably tight-laced. They are as cateful of details in donning this beach costume as if they were dressing for a bail, and certainly appear far more captivaling. These fair and frolcome visitors are known as exhibition bathers, but they don't bathe.

A new fad among this particular class is to go carriame riding in their brief attire, and it is a lamiliar sight on the avenues daily to see a boy of pretty girls clad in handsome surf contumes urging along a weary beach steed, and evidently enough the diversion. From the Philadelphia Times.

costumes urging along a weary beach steed, and evidently enjoying the diversion.

To Honor Gen. Grant's Memory.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: Permit me to thank you for the space and kind words you give to the plan for eracting by popular subscription a memorial to Gen. Grant. There can possibly be but one spinion as to the debt we owe ten. Grant. Each obligations have been in all time and by all people discharged by the erection of some great sugmering work. The present plan contemplates taking from each individual asum so insignificant that even extreme purestay will scarcely be made poorer for it. It contemplates using the school district system all over the linked States which will reach, without trouble or expense, every individual in

reach, without resident the work easy to perform, the country with the cou

MAJOR POWELL'S WONDERFUL MAP. One of the Coatliest Humbugs of Paternal-

ism Exhibited to Congress From the Congressional Pecard of July 31.

From the compressional Record of July 31.

Mr. Cummings—I know of nothing that really needs a thorough survey more than this tieological Survey itself. Paperal out on a map it would be a curiosity. Its marvellous growth beats that of the bean of Jack the cleant Killer. Lot us analyze this national fungus.

The United States Geological Survey began under Clarence King in 1879 on an appropriation of \$3.000, Director John V. Powell swiried into it in March. 1881, on an appropriation of \$3.000 a year. In nine years the appropriation of \$3.000 a year. In nine years the appropriation for \$3.000 a year. In nine years the appropriation for \$3.000 a year. In nine years the spot of the property of the control of the propriation are. The whole institution seems to consist of a series of astounding appropriation. No law has ever been passed organizing the survey or defining the duties of its office in. It exists by implication alone, its only real root appears to be a tiny line inserted in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Up to 1884 this line ran thus wise:

To continue the completion of the geological map of

To centime the completion of the geological map of the national domain.

Now, sir, what is the national domain? It is the public lands the land belonging to the general Government. The words "national domain," therefore, did not authorize an invasion of the Sintes. But they were invaded. They were brought within the scope of the Geological Survey. After 1884 the tiny line was altered so as to read thus: To continue the completion of the geological map of the United States.

In that year this active Director brought about the organization of the United States Topographical Survey. This was adding another head to the curiosity. Its capacity for alsorbing revenue was thus greatly increased. The average annual appropriation for the Geological Survey proper is now about \$180,000 a year. The balance of the \$600,000 goes into the may of the Topographical Survey, and for offices, laboratory, maps, and other expenses. Up to 1886 the printing alone had cost about

Up to 1886 the printing alone had cost about \$600,000. Since then it has not been less than \$250,000. \$180,000 in all. My friend from Kentucky day before yesterday said that the Director had impressed him as possessing "very remarkable ability, and very unusual administrative capacity." He impresses me in the same way, Laughter. Having by his wonderful tact got two horses to ride instead of one, he performs the feat of double equitation—rides both horses at once. He removes from the shoulders of the Geological Survey the making of the map for which the appropriations are made. These appropriations are defty turned from the Geological into the Topographical Survey. This survey is also carried on without a specific law. It gets its life like its running mate, from appropriation bills.

Congress meant to have a geological map

carried on without a specific law. It gets its life like its running mats, from appropriation bills.

Congress meant to have a geological map made by the Geological survey. The Director is having a topographical map made for the use of the Geological Survey. Where does he get the authority for the change? Under his manipulation the multiferious lines of his administration have become so involved that it is extremely difficult to trace them.

Instincers and physicists charge that he is substituting a system based upon an uncertain and deductive science for one founded upon mathematical science. It may be so, I reckon it is. But it looks to me as though the Director, after long years of work, had suddenly discovered that he had got the cart before the horse, and is now trying to make a shift. I aughter and applause.

And right here comes in this irrigation business—another head and another mouth to lead. By his policy of land reservation he secures time to correct his mistakes. The thing is now transformed into a sort of Cerberus. It has three heads, three mouths six ears, and tongues that always find an echo in Congress. It has become truly formidable. My silverhaired friend from Kentucky lift. Breckinridge dignifies it by calling it a bureau. If it is a bureau nover was a bureau so curlously gotten together. No idea of it is suggested in lingir Miller's Vestiges of Creation.

The globular confirmation seems to be entirely wanting, but there is no denying that it is getting to be what my friend from Poho, Gen. liutterworth, would call an all-round affair. It certainly seems to have been in active operation when this world began, and could have made geology instead of surveying it, there is no doubt that the world would have been a more expensive if not a more gorgeous instead of surveying it, there is no doubt that the world would have been a more expensive if not a more gorgeous instead of surveying it, there is no doubt that the world would have been a more expensive if not a more gorgeous instead of surveying

been a more expensive it not a more gorgeous institution. There would undoubtedly have been an oilympus for the Jupiter of the survey. Applause.]

My Kentucky friend [Mr. Preckinridge], in his speech on fridny, defined the intent of the legislation of two years ago. It was intended that the expenditure should be limited to investigations and surveys. It was not intended that Congross should be committed to any plan or scheme of irrigation. The Director, however, seems to have ner-erted this legislation into a plan for expending \$7,000,000 of which are to assist in the completion of the geological map of the United States.

Why, look at it. If the appropriation of \$7,000,000 which he is seeking for his irrigation-topographical work should be sufficient to complete the geological map that was begun on the modest expenditure of \$5,000,000 which he is seeking for his irrigation-topographical work should be sufficient. It begins to look as though the map will then have cost the country at least \$15,000,000 and possibly \$150,000,000 before it is completed. No wonder that the Farmers' Alliance begins to show its teeth—its members eternally taxed to sustain such frive of the sufficient is the previous and his remarkable and distinctive ability to secure legislative appropriations have resulted in shifting the work. An appropriations and his remarkable and distinctive ability to secure legislative appropriations have resulted in shifting the work. An appropriation of moving from the Geological Survey the work of many making he has obtained from Congress large sums of monay for scientific research. These could not have been secured except because of the constitute of the intensational prior the time the case of the three and time was permitted to any prior the surveys of the intensity of the intensity of the intensity of the intensity of th moving from the Geological Survey the work of man making he has obtained from Congress large sums of money for scientific research. These could not have been secured except upon some pretense of practical utility. When asking for appropriations he never has fully specified why they were sought; his ends apparently justified the means. The appropriations seem to have teen carefully distributed. The patronage of this nondescript bureau seems to be immense, and its influence correspondingly

great.
The Director now declares that a topographical survey is necessary for the making of a

The Director now declares that a topographical survey is necessary for the making of a geological map.

If he had ascertained this at the beginning of his work, instead of at a later day, his operations would have been more intolligent and far less expensive. But with that romarkable capacity for which my friend from Kontucky [Mr. Breckinridge] gives him credit, and which I am entirely willing to admit, he appears to have blundered upon it by devious and very costly ways.

Topography is certainly more necessary for a geological maps than for irrigation, but geological maps have been made without the elaborate system of surveys now projected. The Director declares these surveys absolutely essential for the purposes of irrigation. This is at least a mistake. Irrigation has been going on for thousands of years without the aid of maps. Even a member of Congress knows this, let this great Director would impress us that heaven would refuse its rain, the surings to well up, and the waters to run, waiting for his wonderful maps. Applause.

But even admitting the usefulness of surveys for irrigation. Civil Engineers Dutton. Nettleton, Bodilish, and others all testify that a suificient survey of our arid lands can be made for not over \$500,900 within four years or less time. The Director wants \$7,000,000 and eight years. Where is the waterloop from Aurora? There is a special call for him. Why does he lurk in his kennel when the waterloop from Panville is found banking in the wrong keep? There is a special call for him. Why does he lurk in his kennel when the waterloop from Panville is found banking in the wrong keep? There is a special call for him. Why does he lurk in his kennel when the waterloop from Panville is found bankrupicy. While telling the story of his misortunes to a sympathizing friend, a man pesidier approached and wanted him to buy a man of California. Turning his huck upon him he continued his tale of woe. The padder was persistent, He said that the map would cost only fao. Finally the unfortunate bankrup Alabama Mr. Forney says, staring the Treasury full in the lace, and the hundred streams of aneroprisides now flowing from it, it looks to me as if we ought to exclain with the Jensey bankrupt. "Great God, Mr. Director, does the Treasury look as though it could stand a geological torographical paleontological irrigation map of the United States costing only gath a map of the United States costing only \$15,000,000;" (Applause.)

Official Opinion on the Ballot Law.

Corporation Counsel Jenks of Brooklyn submitted to the Local Board of Election Commissioners yesterday a long opinion on the new finite law. He says a vote a not entitled to more than four sets of ballots, but he must be occupied for at least three minutes, and might a occupied for at least ten minutes in the accuting. or preparation of his ballot, whether he is pre-his callot from the first, second, third, or fourth set furnished to him?

Answering other questions saked by the commissioners. Mr. denks sare that the contents of the hand have must be table, and be intimated into teach name and he convened separately in the order to which it appears upon the tickes.

Overcoming Mailady's Reluctance From the Hotel Men's Guide

RUBSIAN NEWS AND FIRMS.

Parasols made of the best linden wood, manufactured by Finnish peasants in the suburbs of Vo fashion in the Russian summer resurts along are in the Russo-Finnish railroads. They are light negant, and very cheap.

By an imperial akase recently published, the near the German language in the female schools and colleges of Courland is prohibited. Only German grammar and re-ligious instruction may be given in that insurings, but for instruction in all other subjects, as well as for the official records and reports of the schools, as other but

the Russian language may be used.

The Government has made an appropriation of 1,500 roubles annually for the maintenance of a Pasteur inst tution in Tillis for the cure of hydrophobia.

The city of Kostroma has a sensation of its own in the shape of a crusi father, Egor Alexieft stairing by name and a drosky driver by profession. The sol of Smirnoit, a boy of thypears, falled to pass the examination at his school. Being afraid to come home with the report of his ill success, he concessed bimself for two days. But his father found him and chained him to the wall of a dark moist, dirty room, which was full of vermin. In the corner of the room there was a lair of rotten straw. He was kept in that condition for fully six days, until his mother could no longer endure the sight of his suffering, and took courage to report the case to the police authorities. The boy was liberated and taken to the hospital, and his father was arrested, On further examination, the room in which the poor boy was chained was found to be a regular chamber of horrors. There were rings fastened to the ceiting and in the floor, by which Smirnoff would hang up his children by their hands and feet, or stretch them in a man ner that they could not struggle or protect the when he indicted chastisement on them with a knowl

The clergy of the Russian Church are divided into two classes, according to their means of sustemance. One portion receives their regular salaries; the other have to work in the fields which the Church apportions to them, and to depend on the gifts and collections from their parishioners. The latter are known as the "white" ciergy. Now the synod is working out a plan for putting the entire ciergy on regular salaries and abolishing the system of church collections. The sum of 32,441,000 roubles will be required annually for the sai aries of the "white" clergy, which will be graded ac-cording to their respective offices. A special tax will be imposed upon the "orthodox" to raise that sum.

The Newsyd França is informed that several sectetion agitate the project of petitioning the Government for laws by which the number of foreign laborers in Bussize tactories shall be diminished. This, the paper says, would be a great benefit for the Russian laborer, who cannot compete with the foreigner either in skill er in the ability to economize time.

A lady of Eurok started in the middle of July for Sa. "etersburg. She intends to make her way, a distaof about 1,200 versts, on horseback within twenty days, A club of velocipedists excerted her to Orel on their

In the provinces on the Baltic and the North Seas the spring business has been steadily deteriorating for the last iew years, and this year it has reached its lowest ebb. The principal source of income at this time of the year is the crop of down and eggs of the eider duck. ut the peasants have for many years treated the b.fd so mercileasly that the elder ducks come every spring in lesser numbers, and this year so few appeared that the prooft is induitesimal. The papers and sollegical societies advocate the enautment of measures to pre-vent the wholesale destruction of the elder duck. A. K. von Makk of Moscow, and an American citisen

A. A. Yen Make of Muscow, and an ambroom cinners.

8. Schreiber, have started a company for the expertation of meat from Russis to England. A great abattedr
has been built in Libau, from whence the meat will be
transported direatir to Londen in refrigerator steamers. This opens a new prospect for the produce of the
Russian farmer. Millions of cattle are annually killed
to the annually killed of the complex marging for their bidsar while there in that empire merely for their hides, while there is us market in the country for their meat. The meat will se carried from the port of Libau to London in thre days and twelve hours. A "Shturman" of the Russian marine, L Glievite by name, started from St. Petersburg about the middle of May on a tour on the waters of interior Bussia in a small rewboat, which he calls Mayada. July 6 he arrived in Nizhnes-Novgorod, having travelled 1,527 versts over rivers and lakes. He intends to push his

In the interior of the governments as well as among the pioneers in the sparsely settled districts of Arch-engel, the Caucsus, and on the Balkan Sea, there is a large number of so-called "business men," yelep Kulaka who rain the peasants and sprich the with the substance of the laborers. While the Government is making efforts to civilize the Tartara the Kusaks come to them and demoralize them with the vilest of intoxicating drinks and take away from then all they have, their cattle, their land, and, in some in-stances, even their wives and their daughters. But pernicious as the trade of the Kulaks is in the outskirts of Hussia, it is even more so in the interior of the land among the "orthodox" Christians. The Governmen none; the Kulaks, on the other hand, rob the peasant of their land and their property and turn them the world as beggars. The manner in which this is done is simple. The Eulak is a money lender, and charges from 120 to 300 per cent, interest on the capital he advances. The peasant comes to him at first to get an advance on his prospective crop. He knows it not, but this is tantamount to selling his entire crop for the small sum which he receives, for when the harvest is ripe the money lander around with his laborers and takes possession of all the produce of the fields of his unfortunate client. The latter finds himself deprived of all on which he expected to live through the winter. He has no choice but to mortgage his cattle and chattels, which are lost him in the same manner before the year is out. He next mortgages his land, and it goes the same way. Up serupulous counsellors and attorneys are at the service of the Kulaks, and they make the peasants sign papers which bind them to all that the robbers demand. In a measure, as the Eulak robe the peasants he grows influential in his district by virtue of his fil-gotten wealth. and then there is actually no Judge and no judgme against him. Instances are known in which well to do farmers have been reduced to become day laborers, working for a morael of dry bread in the fields which but five or six years before belonged to them, and which the Kulaks have taken away from them.

The authorities and the people of flimpheropoi are greatly agliated over a mail robbers committed there on July 4 under peculiar circumstances. The robber was Ivan Buynittky, a post officer of the Government. whose duty it was to receive the mail arriving by the road, and to deliver it to the local Fosimaster for dis-tribution. July 8 a bag or money letters to the value of 70 see rubles arrived. The seals on the bag appeared not in proper order, and the local Postmas to accept it at the hands of Buynitaty. The latter eath that he would take it to his office to rectify the seals. So he old, but on his way to the office he stopped the driver, and alighted at the corner of a small alle: its imp waited for him for two hours, the driver at lest, without moving from his place, sent a police officer to inform the Fost Office about the atsence of Ruynitzky. The authorities immediately arrived. They found the mail bar emptied of all its rainable contents. The po-lice were notified, but no trace of the robber nor of any of the valuables contained is the mail bar could be found. A search of two weeks in a circle from the place in which Suyntinky disappeared as far as the police could conjecture, proved futile. The rottor disap-peared almost is mirraculous manner. It is supposed, however, that he keeps himself concealed somewhere within the city of Simpheropot.

In the district of Bratzlay, Government of Podol, the Deasents working in the Seida of a rich farmer eir ick for hirter wages. He paid them only 20 keppecks a day and provisions, while to the pensants working in his fields in the adjoining district he paid 25 keppecks. They wanted him to pay them the same wares as the others received. As he would not listen to their demands, they one day surrouunded his office, threatening to bill him. He jumped out of the window and ran homeward. The passants pursued him, broke into the house and got him out Seating him merolleasily, they throw him upon a cart and took him to their village where they lacked by In Cleveland's stience for the past few weeks has an positively obsection.

Not me Expert.

From the Toronto Empire.

The Dharming Scenar.—What is a thick, short neck the sign of the sig